2003 Consumer Confidence Report

JUNE

Water is Top Quality

The City of Milpitas is pleased to provide our consumers with pertinent information about the quality of our drinking water. This annual water quality report tells you where our water comes from, what our tests show about it, and other information. You can be assured that the safety of your water supply has remained our top priority and we will notify you immediately if there is any reason for concern about our water. We are providing this information to you so you can make informed choices about your water supply.

In 2002, the City's Utility Maintenance staff collected over 2,500 drinking water samples for which about 7000 tests were analyzed in State-certified laboratories. The water was tested for various constituents including turbidity, hardness, coliform bacteria, odor, color, total chlorine and pH. Milpitas is proud to report that the water provided to you meets all water quality standards of the State Department of Health Services (DHS) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Safeguarding Water Supply and System

Milpitas has raised the level of security to protect our system against possible terrorist attack. We have coordinated with law enforcement agencies, public health officials and other water utilities to ensure safety of our water system. Routine water sampling and security monitoring are among the programs we maintain.

Water Sources

In 2002, the City supplied an average of 10.5 million gallons of water per day to approximately 15,000 homes and businesses in Milpitas for indoor and outdoor use. An additional 0.71 million gallons per day of recycled water was used for landscape irrigation primarily in the industrial areas of the City.

Milpitas purchases about 60 percent of its drinking water from the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) and 40 percent from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District). In addition, we distribute recycled water for limited

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Get WET! (Water Efficient Technologies)

This program offers rebates to commercial and industrial water customers for the implementation of process and equipment changes, which reduce water usage and consequently sewer flows. Call (408) 265-2607, ext. 2951.

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WATER CONSERVATION

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outdoor use. The water from SFPUC is imported from the Hetch Hetchy Reservoir located in Yosemite National Park, and supplemented with Calaveras Reservoir water treated at the Sunol Valley Water Treatment Plant. The District's water originates in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and is usually treated at the Penitencia Water Treatment Plant located in the east San Jose hills. The SFPUC and the District supplies are not blended under normal operating conditions, however, the service areas can be physically interconnected to provide emergency water supply if needed. With minor exceptions, SFPUC water is provided to residential areas of the City and the District water is distributed to industrial areas. Please refer to the Water Source Map to see the water service areas.

Emergency interties exist with Alameda County Water District to the north and San Jose Water Company to the south. The Pinewood Well, located in the southern portion of the City, is available as an emergency water supply.

The SFPUC continually monitors the Hetch Hetchy watershed weather conditions, water turbidity levels, microbial contaminants, and supply disinfectant levels. SFPUC meets all monitoring and reporting requirements to protect our watersheds, including annually updating its Hetch Hetchy watershed sanitary surveys.

The 2002 SFPUC Watershed Sanitary Survey describes the watersheds and water supply system, identifies potential sources of contamination in the watersheds, discusses the existing and recommended watershed management practices that protect water quality, and summarizes the water quality monitoring conducted. SFPUC completed a detailed drinking water source assessment in 2000 for all SFPUC watersheds. The assessment showed that SFPUC watersheds have very low levels of contaminants, and those contaminants found are associated with wildlife and to a limited extent, human recreational activity.

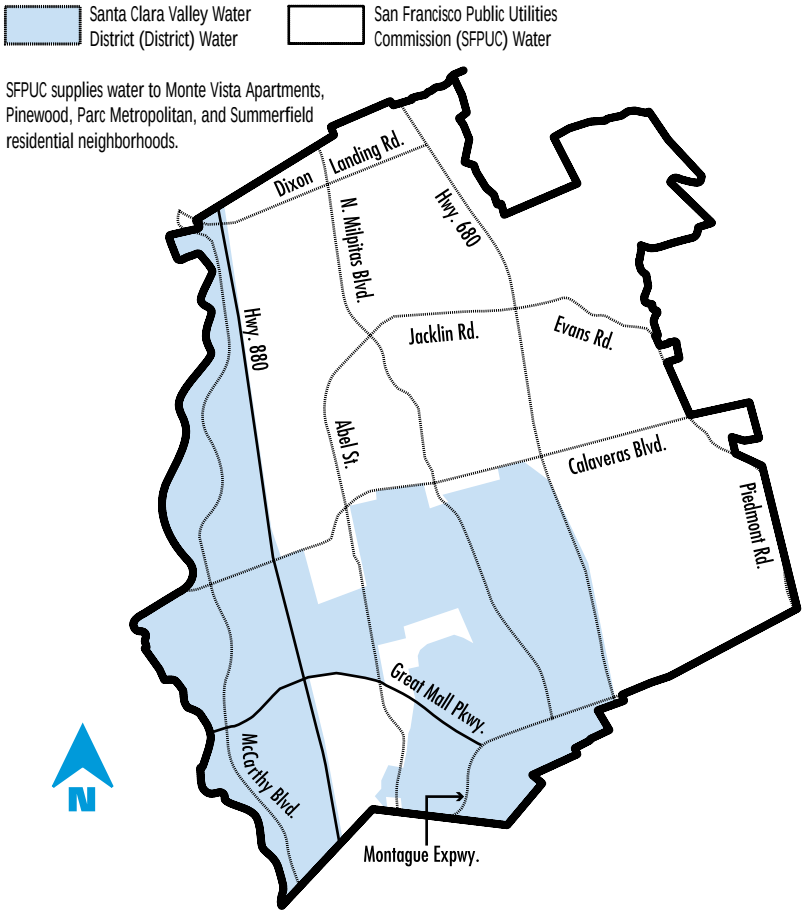
The District provides water from the South Bay Aqueduct, Del Valle Reservoir and San Luis Reservoir, as well as from local sources through Anderson and Calero Reservoirs that is treated at their water treatment plants. The District completed a vulnerability analysis in December 2003 that the DHS is currently reviewing. There are multiple barriers for physical removal of contaminants and disinfection of the source water at the treatment plants, however, the source water is classified vulnerable due to possible contamination from such sources as agricultural drainage, urban runoff and recreational activities. The District continually monitors raw and treated water quality, and all drinking water standards are met in the treated water.

The City completed a drinking water source assessment of the Pinewood Well (emergency backup source) in January 2000. Following DHS procedures, the well is classified as vulnerable due to a nearby dry-cleaning establishment and the local sewer collection system. However, the well water is protected by clay layers which prevent contaminants from entering the water supply. No standards have been exceeded in the well water. All assessments are available for review at the City Hall, 455 E. Calaveras Blvd. To request review, please call (408) 586 3348.

Water Quality — A National Priority

The City's water supply meets all safe drinking water standards. In the last few years, considerable publicity about chemicals and organisms, such as viruses, bacteria,

Water Source Map



and parasites, in municipal water supplies have become more prevalent. Some of these are discussed in more detail below.

What You Should Know About *Cryptosporidiosis* and *Giardiasis*

Cryptosporidium and Giardia are parasitic microbes found in most surface water supplies and can pose a potential health threat. If ingested, either may produce symptoms of diarrhea, stomach cramps, upset stomach, and slight fever. Some people are more vulnerable to Cryptosporidium and Giardia than others, especially those with compromised immune systems. This year, the San Francisco Department of Public Health published a case-control study that found an increased risk of Cryptosporidiosis from drinking tap water among people with AIDS whose immune systems are compromised. A companion study found no increased risk of Cryptosporidiosis among people who were not immuno-compromised. For people with AIDS, strengthening their immune system is the first line of defense against Cryptosporidiosis.

SFPUC tests regularly for Cryptosporidium and Giardia in both source and treated water supplies. Both were occasionally found at very low levels in the City of San Francisco's treated water in 2002. The SFPUC advises those with compromised immune systems to seek advice about drinking tap water from their health care providers.

The District also tests for *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* in both raw source and treated water supplies on a monthly basis. In 2002 *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* were detected at low levels in the untreated water, but not in District's treated water.

Trihalomethanes (THM)

THMs are a byproduct of the water treatment process. They are formed when natural organic material, such as the decaying vegetation commonly found in lakes and reservoirs, reacts with chlorine used to disinfect the water. This reaction produces "disinfection by-products," the most common of which are THMs.

As part of the new regulation governing disinfection byproducts, the USEPA has developed a new drinking water standard for a group of five haloacetic acids (HAA5) and lowered the current standard for a group of four THMs. Currently, while operating under optimum conditions, the SFPUC, which supplies about 60% of our water, may not be able to consistently meet the revised THM standard. Under the new regulation, USEPA allows for a two-year extension to comply with the new standard if capital improvements are necessary to meet the new standard. To address this, the SFPUC has embarked on a project to build new chloramination facilities that will be operational in Fall 2003. The City of Milpitas applied for and received a two-year extension. Under the extension, the City will still have to meet all of the monitoring requirements and notify the public if the state standard for THM is exceeded. In addition, SFPUC must meet the deadlines in an USEPA-developed construction compliance schedule. At present, the City complies with both the revised THM standard of 80 ppb, and the extended standard of 100 ppb set by the USEPA for a two-year period. The City's system-wide running annual average ranged from 70.5 ppb to 76.5 ppb in 2002.

Chloramine Conversion

Chloramine, which is a compound of chlorine, is a proven disinfectant method used by major drinking water utilities throughout the United States. Chloramine lasts longer in water to provide more protection against pathogens such as bacteria and viruses, and produces lower levels of disinfection byproducts. Milpitas has been receiving chloraminated water in areas served by District water since 1993. SFPUC is planning to convert to chloramination in late 2003. The resulting chloramination will reduce the formation of disinfection byproducts, provide increased protection from bacterial contamination, and may improve taste and odor. Although the use of chloramine will improve water quality, some water customers will need to take special precautions. Chloramine, like chlorine, is toxic to pet fish. It also has the potential to render kidney dialysis machines ineffective. Therefore, these special users will need to remove the chlorine and ammonia from the water prior to use. Notices regarding the change were mailed to affected City customers in January 2003. Another round of notices will be mailed in Summer/Fall of 2003.

Fluoridation

With the passage of State Assembly Bill 733 in late 1995 requiring fluoridation, consumers have asked when fluoridation will begin. Optimal amounts of fluoride help reduce tooth cavities. An environmental review for the SFPUC System-Wide Fluoridation Project was finalized

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Use Water Wisely . . . It's a Way of Life!

Conserving water preserves our precious environment and provides cost savings in your home and business.

Water Conservation Programs

The City has several programs to assist consumers in saving water and becoming more aware of how to protect the environment:

FREE Water-Saving Devices for Your Home

The City provides FREE low flow showerheads and kitchen/bathroom faucet aerators that help decrease the amount of wastewater. These items can be picked up at City Hall, or mailed upon request by calling (408) 586-2605.

Toilet Replacement and Distribution Programs

Your toilet is the largest water-guzzling appliance in your home because it consumes 30% of the total water used indoors. A leaking toilet can waste up to 200 gallons per day and that means water and money going down the drain! Test for leaks by putting ten drops of food coloring in the toilet tank. Wait 15 minutes and if the colored water shows up in the toilet bowl, the tank is leaking. Don't flush your savings down the toilet! For information on toilet distribution, please call (408) 586-3348.

Washer Rebate Program

ENERGY STAR® qualified clothes washers are eligible for $150 rebate sponsored by the District and the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant. For information call (408) 265 2607 (ext.2554).

Give Your Home A Check Up!

The FREE Water Wise House Call will help you learn how to efficiently manage your water use, both indoors and out. Trained surveyors will come to a resident's home and check toilets for leaks, offer water-wise landscaping tips, install free showerheads and faucet aerators, check irrigation system efficiency, and review past water use patterns and show you how to read your water meter. Get started today! Call ConserVision at (800) 548-1882 to arrange an appointment.

Better Landscape Management

The Santa Clara Valley Water District offers FREE landscape evaluations to help businesses better manage their water use. The Irrigation Technical Assistance Program (ITAP) offers FREE landscape evaluations to help businesses better manage their water use. Studies show potential savings of up to $1,200 per acre of landscape. Call at (408) 265-2607 ext. 2257.

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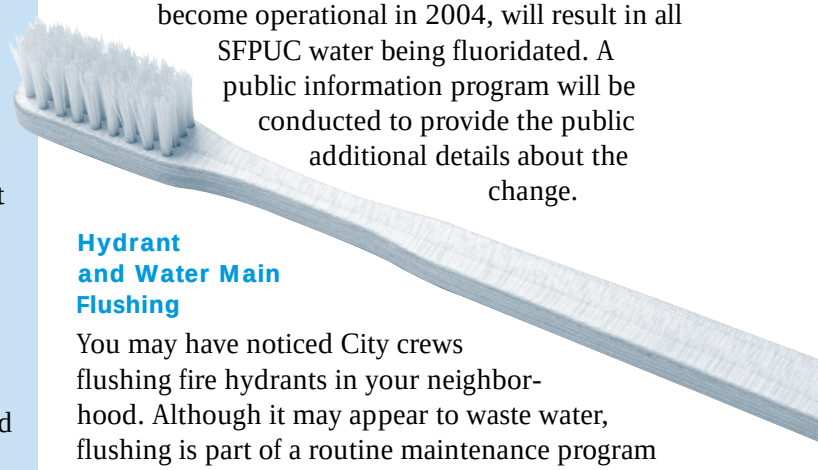
in February 2002. This new facility, anticipated to become operational in 2004, will result in all SFPUC water being fluoridated. A public information program will be conducted to provide the public additional details about the change.



Hydrant and Water Main Flushing

You may have noticed City crews flushing fire hydrants in your neighborhood. Although it may appear to waste water, flushing is part of a routine maintenance program necessary to remove sediment from lines and keep the entire distribution system refreshed. City crews maintain nearly 200 miles of water lines and more than 1,600 fire hydrants throughout the City.

As a result of the flushing procedure, residents in the immediate vicinity of the work may experience temporary discoloration of their water. This discoloration consists of harmless precipitates and does not affect the safety of the water. If you experience discoloration in your water after crews have been flushing in your neighborhood, clear the water from your home pipes by running water faucets for a few minutes.

The New Wave – Recycled Water

Using recycled water instead of potable water for irrigation and industrial purposes increases the availability of potable water. In the past, Santa Clara County has had to mandate water conservation measures to address shortages due to drought conditions. One of the biggest advantages of recycled water is that it remains a reliable supply even during droughts.

Recycled water from the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant undergoes an extensive

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Borrow Water Meters – Identify Conservation Opportunities

Businesses can borrow water meters from the City to help track water use and identify water conservation opportunities. There is a $50 deposit per meter with a maximum 1-year loan period. Full deposit is returned upon verification that the meter is returned in proper working order. Call (408) 586-2605 for additional information.

For more information on water conservation visit our website at www.ci.milpitas.gov/city dept/publicworks/ waterconservation.htm

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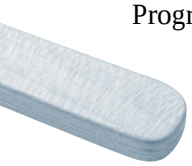
treatment process including filtration and disinfection. The recycled water is delivered to landscape irrigation and industrial process consumers in San Jose, Santa Clara and Milpitas.

Phase 1 of the recycled water program is complete and currently provides recycled water to over 120 customers in Milpitas. The next phase is nearing completion to provide water to some City parks, schools and industrial areas over the next year. For more information, please visit South Bay Water Recycling Program's web site at www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/sbwr/.



Lead and Copper Testing – Extra Steps to Make Water Safe for Residents

In 1991, the U.S.EPA adopted the Lead and Copper Rule requiring all cities, including Milpitas, to perform lead and copper testing. The City's public water supply system does not have detectable levels of lead or copper. However, these metals may leach into the water from home plumbing.

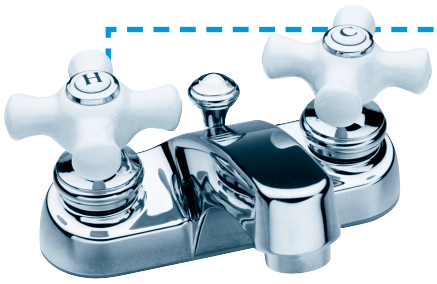
Results of the most recent monitoring showed that both lead and copper levels were below federal standards of 15 ppb for lead and 1300 ppb for copper, although, the lead level is still slightly above the Public Health Goal level of 2 ppb (see discussion on Public Health Goals). Since the City complies with standards, DHS has waived the annual monitoring requirements. Instead, the City will monitor lead and copper every three years, with the next monitoring occurring in 2004.

Grow a Water Wise Garden

Here are some tips on how to have a water wise garden throughout the year!

- Use a hose with a shutoff valve for washing cars and watering plants.
- Turn off your sprinkler timers when rain is in the forecast. Only water early in the morning so water can soak in. Set irrigation timers to water before dawn.
- Water slowly in short, repeat cycles rather than one long application to avoid water runoff.
- Inspect your sprinkler system and repair leaks quickly.
- Choose plants (especially native plants) that are well suited to the soil, sunlight, and moisture conditions of the area. This reduces the need for fertilizers, pest control, and watering. And it saves money.
- Avoid using pesticides! Find out how to get rid of pests in your garden the safe and less-toxic way.

For more gardening tips, call the Water Hotline at (408) 586-2605.



City of Milpitas Information Request Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Milpitas, CA 95035

Daytime Phone #: _____

Please send me the following FREE items: (check all that apply)

- ❑ Faucet Aerator (residents only) Circle quantity: 1 or 2
- ❑ Low Flow Showerheads (residents only) Circle quantity: 1 or 2
- ❑ Water Wise House Call Program
- ❑ Washer Rebate Information
- ❑ Residential Water Conservation Program
- ❑ Irrigation Technical Assistance Program (Businesses only)
- ❑ Water Wise and less toxic Gardening Tips

Return form to:

City of Milpitas
Utility Engineering Section
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035

Water Quality Data

None of the standards were exceeded in 2002. The table on the following page lists all the drinking water constituents that were detected during the 2002 calendar year. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done between January 1 and December 31, 2002. The State allows less than annual monitoring of some contaminants since concentrations of these constituents do not vary significantly from year to year.

The table also includes information on Public Health Goals (PHGs). PHGs are levels of drinking water constituents that are set by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). They are developed as goals because they are purely health-based objectives and may not be technically or economically feasible to achieve. None of the risk-management factors, such as, analytical detection capability, treatment technology available, benefits and costs, are considered in setting the PHGs. Thus, the PHGs are not enforceable as are the MCLs.

Important Definitions for Understanding this Water Quality Report

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically or technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs are set by the USEPA.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

Primary Drinking Water Standard or PDWS: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Variances and Exemptions: State or USEPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Waiver: State permission to decrease the monitoring frequency for a particular contaminant.

How Do Drinking Water Sources Become Polluted?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the DHS prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

What Else Should I Know?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on USEPA's Web site epa.gov/safewater.

Reference Key

AL	Action Level
D/DBP Rule	Disinfectant/Disinfection By-product Rule
ICR	Information Collection Rule
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
NA	Not Applicable
ND	Not Detectable at testing limit; below the detection limit of the test
NS	No Standard
NT	Not Tested
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/l), order of magnitude equivalent to 1 minute in 2000 years
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l), order of magnitude equivalent to 1 minute in 2 years
TON	Threshold Odor Number
mmhos/cm	micromhos per centimeter
<	Less than

2002 City of Milpitas Water Quality Data (1)(2)

DETECTED CONSITUTENTS	Unit	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	District Water(3) Avg.	District Water(3) Range	SFPUC Water (4) Avg.	SFPUC Water (4) Range	Typical Sources in Drinking Water
Microbiological								
Total Coliform Bacteria(5)	%	5(6)	(0)	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally present in environment
Turbidity	NTU	5(7)	NA	0.07	<0.05-0.27	0.13	<0.05-0.44	Soil runoff
Inorganic Chemicals(8)								
Aluminum	ppm	1	0.6	0.08	0.06-0.12	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from some surface water treatment processes
Arsenic	ppb	50	NA	3	2-3	<2	<2-2	Erosion of natural deposits, soil run-off
Natural Fluoride	ppm	2	1	0.1	ND-0.1	0.2	0.1-0.2	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as NO3)	ppm	45	45	4	ND-5	ND	ND	Fertilizer in runoff, erosion of natural deposits
Organic Chemicals								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)(5)(9)	ppb	80	NA	75.7	45.5-127.0	84.1	40.5-145.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	60	NA	23.3	18.5-25.7	19.8	12.8-29.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloacetonitriles(10)	ppb	NS	NA	5.3	4.4-6.9	3	1-6	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Haloketones /Chloropicrin(10)	ppb	NS	NA	3.8	2.3-4.5	2	<0.5-7	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Aldehydes(10)	ppb	NS	NA	NT	NT	12	8-18	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Halides(10)	ppb	NS	NA	223	184-339	131	110-173	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Secondary Standards(8)								
Chloride	ppm	500	NA	83	14-122	5	<3-7	Soil runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Color(5)	Unit	15	NA	<5	<5	<5	<5	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron	ppb	300	NA	ND	ND	<100	<100-140	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor Threshold(5)	TON	3	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance	µmhos/cm	1600	NA	521	290-707	214	13-340	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate	ppm	500	NA	52.7	36.6-67.2	17	0.7-25	Soil runoff, leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	ppm	1000	NA	303	160-329	114	<5-190	Soil runoff
Zinc	ppm	5	NA	0.29	.17-.60	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits
Other Constituents – No Standards								
Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NA	75	57-156	66	13-120	Physical characteristic of water
Ammonia	ppm	NS	NA	0.18	0.02-0.33	NT	NT	Natural deposits, treatment
Boron	ppb	NS	NA	160	110-210	<100	<100-180	Natural deposits
Bromide	ppm	NS	NA	0.08	ND-0.12	NT	NT	Natural deposits
Calcium	ppm	NS	NA	20.3	15-24	18	4-31	Natural deposits
Chlorate(11)	ppm	NS	NA	0.1	0-0.3	0.143	0.033-0.220	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Hardness (as CaCO3)	ppm	NS	NA	103	67-168	66	11-120	Physical characteristic of water
Magnesium	ppm	NS	NA	14	8-17	6	<0.5-11	Natural deposits
pH(5)	Units	NS	NA	7.62	7.12-9.17	9.25	7.18-10.04	Physical characteristic of water
Phosphate	ppm	NS	NA	0.87	0.55-1.37	<0.07	<0.07	Natural deposits, anticorrosive additive
Potassium	ppm	NS	NA	2.9	1.6-4.4	0.5	<0.5-1	Natural deposits, soil runoff
Silica	ppm	NS	NA	12	6-19	5	5-6	Natural deposits, treatment
Sodium	ppm	NS	NA	61	24-79	18	3-22	Natural deposits
Total Chlorine(5)	ppm	NS	NA	1.07	0.06-2.02	0.72	0.05-2.20	Treatment disinfectant
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	ppm	NS	NA	2	1-3	NT	NT	Natural deposits
Vanadium	ppm	NS	NA	0.004	0.003-0.005	ND	ND	Natural deposits
Lead and Copper(12)	**Unit**	**AL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**City of Milpitas 90th Percentile**		**# sites found above the AL(13)**		**Typical Sources in Drinking Water**
Copper(14)	ppm	1.3	0.17	0.14		0		Corrosion of household plumbing
Lead(14)	ppb	15	2	4.8		1		Corrosion of household plumbing

NOTES:

(1) Meets requirements of 40 CFR Parts 141 and 142, National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and California Code of Regulations, Title 22 Section 116470.

(2) All results meet State and Federal drinking water regulations.

(3) Treated water imported from District. See map on Page 2.

(4) Treated water imported from SFPUC.See map on Page 2.

(5) City of Milpitas routine sampling within SFPUC and District service areas.

(6) Highest % of positive samples per month.

(7) Turbidity MCL is 5 units for unfiltered water (Hetch Hetchy) and 0.5 unit for treated surface water (Sunol Valley WTP and the District).

(8) SFPUC data obtained from Hetch Hetchy, Calaveras, and San Antonio Reservoirs. SCVWD data obtained by computing the weighted average of Penitencia and Santa Teresa WTPs results.

(9) The City is in compliance based on the system-wide running annual averages. The system-wide running averages for 2002 ranged from 70.5 to 76.5.

(10) SFPUC values based on ICR data collected in 1998 at Alameda East Portal and Sunol Valley WTP. District values based on ICR data collected 1996 and 1997.

(11) SFPUC values based on 1998 ICR data. SCVWD data obtained from 2002 monitoring.

(12) Lead and Copper monitoring conducted by the City in September 2001.

(13) A total of 38 sites were sampled. Of these, 26 were in the SFPUC area, and 12 were in the District area.

(14) City received waiver for lead and copper, reducing the monitoring frequency from annual to triennial

2003 Consumer Confidence Report

City of Milpitas
Postal Patron

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Milpitas, CA
Permit No. 4

City of Milpitas
455 E. Calaveras Blvd.
Milpitas, CA 95035

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Traduźcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyong ito. Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

此份有关你的食水报告,内有重要资料和讯息,请找他人为你翻译及解释清楚。

यह ब्रचना महत्वपूर्ण है । कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद कराएं ।

At Your Service – The City of Milpitas is Here for You

At the City of Milpitas, we value our consumers and work hard to ensure their satisfaction. If you have any questions or comments about this report, please call the appropriate number below.

Billing Questions	(408) 586-3100
Water Conservation Hotline	(408) 586-2605
Water Emergencies	(408) 586-2600
Water Emergencies	(408) 586-2400 (After hours)
Water Quality Questions	(408) 586-3348
EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	(800) 426-4791

Visit our web site at **www.ci.Milpitas.ca.gov**

To find out more about drinking water treatment, quality and regulations visit these home pages on the internet:

American Water Works Association
www.awwa.org/

California Department of Health Services, Division of Drinking Water and Environmental Management
www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/

United States Environmental Protection Agency
www.epa.gov/safewater

Santa Clara Valley Water District
www.valleywater.org

San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
www.sfwater.org

The City of Milpitas is a member of American Water Works Association, the Bay Area Water Users Association and the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency.

How Can I Get Involved?

Regular City of Milpitas Council meetings occur on the first and third Tuesdays of every month at 7:00 p.m. and are held in the Council Chambers of the City Hall located at 455 E. Calaveras Boulevard in Milpitas. City Council Agendas are posted prior to each meeting at City Hall and on the City's web site at www.ci.Milpitas.ca.gov

NO DUMPING FLOWS TO BAY

Be the Solution to Water Pollution

Ever wonder where that storm drain goes? Unlike your indoor plumbing, your storm drain carries water and urban pollution directly to your neighborhood creeks and eventually to the San Francisco Bay without treatment!

Here are a few simple things you can do to prevent pollution to our creeks and Bay:

- Bring B.O.P. (Batteries, Oil, Paint) to your local hazardous waste facilities! Call (408) 299-7300 to make an appointment to dispose of hazardous waste.
- Wash your car on a lawn or gravel driveway. Better yet, use a commercial car wash that recycles water.
- Keep yard wastes, dirt, and trash out of your neighborhood streets and storm drains. Sweep up leaves, dirt, and waste and place in the proper bins for recycling or garbage collection.
- Obey pooper scooper laws! Keep pet waste away from neighborhood streets and storm drains.
- For more ways to prevent pollution into Milpitas' creeks and the Bay, call the Water Hotline at (408) 586-2605.
- Apply pesticides sparingly.